

understandings, which shall be included in the instrument of ratification of the Convention and shall be binding on the President:

(1) ARTICLE VI ("SECRETARIAT").—The United States understands that no permanent secretariat is established by this Convention, and that nothing in the Convention obligates the United States to appropriate funds for the purpose of establishing a permanent secretariat now or in the future.

(2) ARTICLE XII ("INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION").—The United States understands that, upon entry into force of this Convention for the United States, the United States will have no binding obligation under the Convention to provide additional funding or technical assistance for any of the measures listed in Article XII.

(3) ARTICLE XIII ("FINANCIAL RESOURCES").—Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph (7), the United States understands that establishment of a "special fund," as described in this Article, imposes no obligation on Parties to participate or contribute to the fund.

(b) DECLARATIONS.—The advice and consent of the Senate is subject to the following declarations:

(1) "NO RESERVATIONS" CLAUSE.—Concerning Article XXIII, it is the sense of the Senate that this "no reservations" provision has the effect of inhibiting the Senate in its exercise of its constitutional duty to give advice and consent to ratification of a treaty, and the Senate's approval of these treaties should not be construed as a precedent for acquiescence to future treaties containing such provisions.

(2) TREATY INTERPRETATION.—The Senate affirms the applicability to all treaties of the constitutionally based principles of treaty interpretation set forth in Condition (1) of the resolution of ratification of the INF Treaty, approved by the Senate on May 27, 1988, and Condition (8) of the resolution of ratification of the Document Agreed Among the State Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, approved by the Senate on May 14, 1997.

(3) NEW LEGISLATION.—Existing federal legislation provides sufficient legislation authority to implement United States obligations under the Convention. Accordingly, no new legislation is necessary in order for the United States to implement the Convention. Because all species of sea turtle occurring in the Western Hemisphere are listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Title 16, United States Code, Section 1536 et seq.), said Act will serve as the basic authority for implementation of United States obligations under the Convention.

(4) ARTICLES IX AND X ("MONITORING PROGRAMS," "COMPLIANCE").—The United States understands that nothing in the Convention precludes the boarding, inspection or arrest by United States authorities of any vessel which is found within United States territory or maritime areas with respect to which it exercises sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction, for purposes consistent with Articles IX and X of this Convention.

(5) It is the sense of the Senate that the entry into force and implementation of this Convention in the United States should not interfere with the right of waterfront property owners, public or private, to use or alienate their property as they see fit consistent with pre-existing domestic law.

(c) PROVISOS.—The advice and consent of the Senate is subject to the following provisos:

(1) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of State shall provide to the Committee on For-

ign Relations of the Senate a copy of each annual report prepared by the United States in accordance with Article XI of the Convention. The Secretary shall include for the Committee's information a list of "traditional communities" exceptions which may have been declared by any party to the Convention.

(2) SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Nothing in the Convention requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. FEINGOLD:

S. 3005. A bill to require country of origin labeling of all forms of ginseng; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. ASHCROFT:

S. 3006. A bill to remove civil liability barriers surrounding donating fire equipment to volunteer fire companies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. FITZGERALD):

S. 3007. A bill to provide for measures in response to a unilateral declaration of the existence of a Palestinian state; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 3008. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to require, as a condition of receipt of Federal funding, that States waive immunity to suit for certain violations of that Act, and to affirm the availability of certain suits for injunctive relief to ensure compliance with that Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. WELLSTONE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 3009. A bill to provide funds to the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 3010. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve procedures for the determination of the inability of veterans to defray expenses of necessary medical care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 3011. An original bill to increase, effective as of December 1, 2000, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans; from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. 3012. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to impose criminal and civil penalties for false statements and failure to file reports concerning defects in foreign motor vehicle products, and to require the timely provision of notice of such defects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S.J. Res. 51. A joint resolution authorizing special awards to veterans of service as United States Navy Armed Guards during World War I or World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. FEINGOLD:

S. Res. 348. A resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the United States Customs Service, should conduct investigations into, and take such other actions as are necessary to prevent, the unreported importation of ginseng products into the United States from foreign countries; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. GRAMM):

S. Con. Res. 134. Concurrent resolution designating September 8, 2000, as Galveston Hurricane National Remembrance Day; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. FEINGOLD:

S. 3005. A bill to require country origin labeling of all forms of ginseng; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

GINSENG TRUTH IN LABELING ACT OF 2000

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a package of legislation (S. 3005 and S. Res. 348) that addresses the increased amount of smuggled and mis-labeled ginseng entering this country.

This legislation provides for some common sense reforms that would require country-of-origin labeling for ginseng products, and express the Sense of the Senate that customs should put a stop to the flow of smuggled ginseng into the United States. My legislation will push for stricter enforcement of ginseng importation and allow consumers the information they need to determine the origin of the ginseng they buy.

SMUGGLING-LABELING PROBLEM

Mr. President, Chinese and Native American cultures have used ginseng for thousands of years for herbal and medicinal purposes.

In America, ginseng is experiencing a newfound popularity, and I am proud to say that my home state of Wisconsin is playing a central role in ginseng's resurgence.

Wisconsin produces 97 percent of the ginseng grown in the United States, and 85 percent of the country's ginseng is grown in Marathon County.

The ginseng industry is an economic boon to Marathon County, as well as an example of the high quality for which Wisconsin's agriculture industry is known.